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No. 12,687 號七十八百六千二萬第 日一十九年四月二十六日 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25TH, 1898. 二年期 壹五十二月十年八十九百八千零港元 PRICE \$2.50 PER MONTH

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED - 1857.

GOLD MEDALS PARIS 1878
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS.
The Only Award Chicago, 1893
Nominated for by DANZIG
Slip Pens, \$3.00, 250, 100,
400, 500.
In Fine, Medium, and Broad
Pens. Price \$1.50.
THE NEW TURNED-UP POINT, 1893

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NOTICE. Correspondence, Remittances, Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printed Books, &c., should be addressed to the **PRESS OFFICE**, and special business matters to the **MANAGER**.

ADVERTISEMENTS and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until demanded.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LOST. on the 23rd inst., near the Voluntary Camp of St. Simeon's, a Lady's GOLD CLOTH CHAIN BRACELET. Any person returning the same will be entitled to REWARD.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1898. [2300]

TO LET.

From 1st DECEMBER, 1898.

N. O. 10. MOUNTAIN VIEW, THE PEAK.

Apply M. J. D. STEPHENS,

Hongkong, 25th October, 1898. [2301]

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 4, DES VIEUX VILLAS,

OFFICES in Marina House, QUEEN'S

ROAD.

No. 3, DUDELL STREET.

GROUND FLOOR, GODOWN in DU-

KEE STREET.

No. 31A, WEST VILLA, FOKEFOLM

Roan.

Apply to BELLIUS & CO.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1898. [2302]

SOCIETE FRANCAISE DES HOU-

LERES DE TOULOUSE EN LIQUIDATION.

SOIREE D'ANONYME AU CAPITAL DE 4 MILLIONS DE FRANCS.

M. les actionnaires sont conviés en Assemblée générale Extraordinaire le vendredi 1er Novembre 1898 à 9 heures du matin, à l'Hôtel des Jeux de la Rue Malouet, boulevard Bonapart, à l'effet de délibérer et voter sur l'ordre du jour suivant:

1o. Approbation du contrat intervenu le 20 Janvier 1898 entre les liquidateurs de la société M. L. Uysse Pils & Malon.

2o. Recours au dépôt consigné par les liquidateurs à une société en formation à Lyon sous la dénomination du "Société des minerais gris et des Houillères de Toulouse" de tout l'actif de la société.

Pour assister à l'assemblée, les propriétaires d'actions ou porteur doivent déposer leurs titres cinq jours avant l'assemblée:

À l'adresse où se trouvent les bureaux de la société.

As. Hongkong chez M. M. ANDREW, KAR-

BEG & Cie.

A. Hongkong soit dans les bureaux de M. MALON soit à LA BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

Les Liquidateurs.

CH. COTTON & J. LEFEBVRE.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1898. [2303]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE undersigned has received instructions from his Colleague, ANTONIO G.

ROMANO, Attorney for the Executrix of

the Estate of the late DOMENICO

d'AUÑO and SILVA,

To sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, the 27th October, 1898,

at his Sales Room, No. 8a, Queen's Road,

Central.

SUNDAY EFFECTS

belonging to the above Estate,

Comprising:-

"A. Z."

Cars of Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1898. [2304]

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Comprising:-

"A. Z."

Cars of Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1898. [2305]

WANTED.

A EUROPEAN NURSE, early in Decem-

ber, for a child 15 months old, and to go

with the family to England in the Spring.

Apply to

"A. Z."

Cars of Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1898. [2306]

WANTED.

A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN

with seven years' business experience

(London and Calcutta), a billet with any good firm in Hongkong. Correspondence, Cedes, Exchange, &c., to knowledges of French and German. Apply to

"A. Z."

Cars of Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1898. [2307]

WANTED.

SITUATION as STEWARDESSE, or

TRAVELLING NURSE, to children or invalid in December or January.

Apply to

"D."

Care of Hongkong Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1898. [2308]

RIFLES, SPORTING GUNS, AM-

MUNITION, &c.

FIRST CLASS HAMMERS AND HAMMERHEADS

FOR SHIPMENT.

DEUTSCHE.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GHIB, LIVINGTON & CO.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1898. [2309]

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG, AND

SINGAPORE.

SAVOIA.

Captain F. Tisser, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for delivery by the Underwriters and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Original Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary is given before 3 P.M. To-day.

Any cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godown of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company Limited, and at Cossar's Wharf and ammuna.

No claim will be admitted after the 1st instant, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on the 1st instant.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

SMITHSEN & CO.

Agents.

ENTERTAINMENT

PROMENADE CONCERT

IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE

HONGKONG BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

will be held at the

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER PARADE GROUND

(kindly lent for the occasion)

ON SATURDAY, 5th November, 1898,

at 9.15 P.M.

TICKETS..... \$2 each

may be had at Messrs. W. ROBINSON & CO.

at the Gate.

C. H. GRACE,

Hongkong, 24th October, 1898. [2301]

INTIMATIONS

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE

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NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SECOND ORDINARY YEARLY

MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS is

to be held at the

CARLTON HOTEL, Hongkong, on

THURSDAY, the 25th October, 1898,

at 8.30 P.M. precisely.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company

will be CLOSED from the 13th inst. to the

23rd inst., both days inclusive.

W. HUTTON POTTS,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1898. [2194]

NOTICE. It is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 39, 3rd fl., Queen's Road, on SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at 9.15 P.M. for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to the 31st of July last.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company

INTIMATIONS

BROWN, JONES & CO.
DEALERS IN
AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE
AND HONGKONG GRANITE.
CEMETERY MEMORIALS.
Designs and Prices on application.
Office, 47, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

As for desiring distinction in the newspapers, it is believed that some from Peking are to be followed by the British Minister, who over his views as to the freedom of the press in general may be, would be exceedingly glad if all newspaper discussion of the situation at Peking and his own movements could be suppressed for a year or two.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

FOR THE SEASON 1898/1899.

Orders are executed from New Stocks only.

Priced Catalogues with Hints for Gardening can be obtained on Application.

These SEEDS are supplied to us by the best growers in the World. It is particularly requested that care is taken when sowing and supervision exercised over Chinese gardeners, whose incompetence in dealing with the Seeds may sometimes lead to disappointing results.

CLAY'S FERTILIZER

Supplies natural nourishment to the soil.

IN TINS

10lb. each \$1.75

25lb. \$3.50

RANSOME'S LAWN MOWERS.

The Best and Cheapest Machines in the Market Supplied at Manufacturer's Prices.

FERMINGERS MANUAL OF GARDENING FOR THE TROPICS.

PRICE \$7.50.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1898.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS
ONLY COMMUNICATIONS relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR. Correspondents should give their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not publication, but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side only. No communiques signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, October 25th 1898.

In a note on "Anglo-Russian Rivalry in China" in the last number of the *Review of Reviews* Mr. STEAD says:—"The fact is, at Peking rival diplomats have come to regard the grabbing of concessions as 'the cheapest mode of acquiring distinction' in the newspapers. Of genuine concessions there are very few, but the bogus variety serve equally well as material for snatching diplomatic advantages or showing off at the expense of their rivals." M. PAULOFF, who has already been six years at Peking, has been transported, "much to his chagrin," to Korea. It would be the best news in the world if Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD could be promptly despatched as plenipotentiary to the North Pole." It is rather a novelty to hear of the British Minister showing such activity in concession hunting. The charge against him hitherto has been on the opposite side, and it is only under the strong pressure of public opinion that Lord LYTTELTON has been induced to sanction Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD's exerting himself in that direction. It is true there has during recent years been an undignified scramble for concessions among some of the Foreign Ministers at Peking, but it has arisen not so much from a desire on the part of the Ministers to acquire distinction in the newspapers as from a wish on the part of certain Governments to establish some sort of a kingdom upon China which might be enforced when the opportunity served. The movement in its more accentuated form dates from the time that France, after the Tonkin war, endeavoured to make it one of the conditions of the treaty that a monopoly of the work of railway construction in China should be conferred upon Frenchmen. The Chinese decided to accede to this and the provision was reduced to a merely permissive form—that China might apply to French engineers etc., a stipulation for which one would think no treaty agreement was necessary; but still it served as the thin end of a wedge. Since then the movement has gathered force, one nation after another demanding concessions of various descriptions, until at last the British nation took alarm and discerned, or thought it discerned, some danger of the whole of China being covered with a network of foreign concessions, to the exclusion of British capital and enterprise. Then the Government moved, in response to the current national feeling, and Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD received instructions to support all bona fide applications made by British subjects. So far as the facts have transpired the Minister appears to have done his work well, and British residents in the Far East will not share Mr. STEAD's opinion that it would be the best news in the world if Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD could be promptly despatched as plenipotentiary to the North Pole. Sir CLAUDE is in his proper place at Peking, and long may he there continue.

Mrs. Wm. G. Hale & Co., in their Circular dated Saigon, 11th October say:—"Rice—During the period under review our market has fluctuated more or less under a moderate demand from Java and France; there is no enquiry for any other quarter, but supplies are generally to be had at moderate prices. Of Cashin China grain but 4,000 piculs come daily to market, and 2,500 of Caudchia, the latter containing a large percentage of red grain. The weather has been very capricious, but rains have set in lately, favoring the growing crop in the districts where it was most required. The present rice crop is very fair. We quote for October/November delivery, No. 1 white unstruck rice, 20cwt. (round) \$2.61, 10 per cent. Carlo \$2.15, 20 per cent. Carlo \$2.10, first cost per picul of 134 lbs. gross English, without duty or any other charges. Tonnage—Freights are very flat at \$100 to cents, 200 to cents per ton, 2 to cents to Singapore.

The British North Borneo Herald says:—A set of ecclesiastical documents in the hands of Mr. Reynold斯, Superintendent of Telegraphs, which occurred on the Kinabatangan River on the evening of the 23rd of September last, Mr. Reynold斯 left Tumau on the 24th, and reached Krungun Pagur below Quanato the same evening. His boat struck a snag in going through the rapids, and every one was thrown overboard. He was half drowned, but his hands and feet were cut off. He got it from a man near the Cricket Ground on Saturday, that the man had broken his watch and then had exchanged his bicycle for the watch. The doctor then told Stadon he must go with him to the Police Station. The further hearing was adjourned until to-day.

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high-class gentry and moderation, with a spirit of justice, and with a careful regard for existing interests. That is precisely what cannot be expected of the "advanced" politician, who is apt to look upon the claims of vested interests and historic continuity as so many inconvenient obstacles in the way of the evolution of society. It is not to be denied that it is likely, indeed, that he may have experienced a certain shock when they found from Mr. Gladstone's will how foreign his whole attitude of mind on such subjects was to theirs.

For our own part, while by no means blind to the drawbacks of the system of primogeniture, we entertain no doubt that the system has worked for the good of England, and that it would be a great disservice to continue much that has been said and written against it by land reformers, and it cannot be denied that, in conjunction with the system of family charges, which is its natural adjunct, it has, in not an inconsiderable percentage of cases, led to the possession of estates by persons who, though not born to them, do, in fact, discharge the duties of landlords with adequate liberality.

But it has to be remembered that, if, instead of primogeniture, the practice of equal division of landed property had been enforced, or not, by law, had been in operation, there would, by this time, have been no landlord class at all, such as we, and our fathers, and grandfathers, have known. There would, in fact, have been a system as that would inevitably have led to the practical disappearance of persons with large means from the number of those possessing the soil.

We find difficulty in understanding how any thoughtful observer of rural affairs in England can imagine that, in the event supposed, there could fail to be a class rather than an individual, a middle class of "agriculturalists," a middle class of poor "squires," as the British would call them, would be anything but an improving race of proprietors; and the British farmer under the sway of such a class would find little indulgence in bad times, and less stimulus to enlightened enterprise. But the economic side of the question is another, and is not now the question.

There is no doubt that it is, in a large measure, such as we, and our fathers, and grandfathers, have known, that a system of general legislation, as that would inevitably have led to the practical disappearance of persons with large means from the number of those possessing the soil.

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